

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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“ That law which placed your Royal Highness's family upon the throne
“ says, that the people have a right to *Petition the King*. This is de-
“ clared to make part of our ‘*birth-right*.’ This right so necessary to
“ King as well as people, has now been wholly set aside, as far as regards
“ those who are in danger of being oppressed or who may be disposed to
“ give your Royal Highness any information displeasing to those *in power*.
“ No oppressed man can cause his petition to reach your sight. The Se-
“ cretary of State *may* present, but he *may burn*, whatever is presented to
“ him. He, and not your Royal Highness, is the person *petitioned*; and
“ with *your People*, you have no communication. - - - - -
“ - - - - It matters not, may it please your Royal Highness, that
“ *you are not the real cause* of these haughty and repulsive regulations.
“ It is impossible for the mass of the people to *know that*. They find,
“ they can have no communication with you; they never know whether
“ you hear them or not; they are never informed whether you receive
“ their petitions; they never hear any thing you say, or any thing of your
“ thoughts.”—*Register*, Vol. XXXIV, p. 717. 722. February 27th, 1819.

TO THE
READERS OF THE REGISTER,
ON MY
PETITION TO THE KING.

Kensington, 2d August, 1826.

MY FRIENDS,

You will not have forgotten the
Register from which I have taken
the above Motto. It was written

at a time far less perilous than
the present; but, even at that
time, the King being kept in a
state, so as to be inaccessible
to the people, appeared to me
to be a most monstrous evil.

BLACKSTONE, in speaking of the
rights of Englishmen, speaks in
the following words of the right
of petitioning the King. “ Every

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

“individual has the right of petitioning the King for the redress of grievances;” and then he illustrates the good of this by describing the practice of a despotic state. “In Russia,” says he, “we are told, that the Czar Peter established a law, that no subject might petition the Throne, till he had first petitioned *two different Ministers of State*; in case he obtained justice from neither, he might then present a third petition to the Prince; but, upon pain of death, if found to be in the wrong. The consequence of which was, that no one dared to offer such third petition; and grievances *seldom falling under the notice of the Sovereign, he had little opportunity to redress them.*”

Now, we do not present petitions to the King on pain of death; but we, individuals, cannot present them at all. Leaving a petition at the Secretary of State's Office; that is not “petitioning the King.” Petitioning *the King* means putting a Petition into his *own hands*; which clearly appears from the Act of Parliament made in the reign of Charles the Second, placing restrictions on the exercising of the right of petition. This Act provides, that no

petition shall be presented to either King or Parliament, “*by more than two persons at a time.*” This clearly shows that the law contemplated a *direct* petitioning; a petitioning in *person*, and not through the hands of Clerks or Secretaries or Ministers of any sort. This Act of Charles the Second was made to prevent great numbers of persons from going tumultuously to the King under the name of petitioners. It was proper enough to guard the King against acts of this sort; but, the grounds of the Act, as well as the Act itself, clearly proves that the right to “petition the King” (which the law declares to be amongst the *birthright* of Englishmen), means the right of carrying a Petition, and putting it into the hands of the King.

And, is not this a right which is of very great importance? Would it not, pray, if it could be freely exercised, as the law provides, be a very great check upon the King's Ministers? Would not they, if they knew that this right could be freely exercised, be more careful of their conduct? Would not they be more vigilant in the discharge of their duty; more careful not to commit acts of oppression, if they knew that every man was at liberty to go and

make their conduct known to the King! Then, again, is it not greatly injurious to the King himself, to be thus cut off from his people? Must it not, necessarily, lessen him in the eyes of his people? It is, in fact, to take away one of his great powers and prerogatives. It is to take away the right of hearing the complaints of his people.

I do not know at this moment, that the King was at the Lodge in Windsor Park. I am not even certain that Lord CONYNGHAM was there; so that, if I had left my Petition, all that I should have known was, that it was in the hands of Mr. DOWSETT; and it would, in fact, have been a Petition to Mr. DOWSETT and to nobody else. As to an "*answer*," how was I to know that the answer was given by order of the King? In short, here is a complete bar to the right of Petition, which is, in reality, enjoyed by nobody, who cannot, at suitable times, obtain liberty to get into the presence of the King. I shall now insert the Petition, together with the other papers that have already been published in the Morning Chronicle and Morning Herald. I am in hopes that the Petition will serve to point out to others, the grounds of Petition at this time.

If it answer this purpose, my time and pains will not have been hrown away; though I shall continue to regret that I had not an opportunity of presenting the Petition to the King.

WM. COBBETT.

MR. COBBETT'S PETITION

TO

THE KING,

*In favour of the Distressed
Manufacturers.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

Kensington, 1st, August, 1826.

BEING wholly unacquainted with the hours of rising, and so forth, at the King's Cottage, I went to Windsor, where I arrived at about eight o'clock on Saturday morning last. I knew there was a gentleman there who regularly attended in order to supply the "*Court News*;" and I thought he was a likely person to give me the information that I wanted. Having learnt from this gentleman, that the hour of twelve, or thereabouts, was the proper time to attend, I proceeded from Windsor to the cottage, so as to arrive at that hour or thereabouts.

When I spoke to the Court news writer, whose name is Dowsett, I told him my business; I told him that I wished to present a petition to the King, and that my intention was to send a note to the Marquis Conyngham, in order that he might put me in the way of doing it in a proper man-

ner. Towards the cottage I went, then, in my chaise, with my note, (No. I.,) for Lord Conyngham, ready written. The cottage is in the midst of a little wood, surrounded, wood and all, with a high paling, there being a gate, and a porter's lodge, to keep a passage open through this high fence. This fence, or line of circumvallation, is an *interior* line; there being another line of circumvallation drawn round this interior line, and at a considerable distance from it. This exterior line has a gate, and, indeed, it has several gates to let people in and out at. At this outer gate, there is a park-keeper dressed in green, and there is a sort of rural sentry-box on the inside of the gate.

When I came to this outside gate, the keeper asked me whom I was going to see, or whom I had business with at the cottage. I told him, with Lord Conyngham. He hesitated a little before he opened the gate, looking hard at me, and observing that the usual way was, to send in a message or letter, or whatever it was. I, without appearing to pay much attention to what he said, bid him open the gate, which he did; but then I said to him, "I want to have this note sent in to my Lord Conyngham, while I wait for an answer." Upon my asking him to do it, he, with great civility, took the note from me in order to carry it in, or to cause it to be delivered to Lord Conyngham. He went on before, and I followed with my chaise; but we now came to what I was not aware of; namely, the gate in the second line of circumvallation. That gate was not open, though the porter, indeed, was there and standing by

the gate. Here, also, I found Mr. Dowsett, whom I had seen at Windsor. Now, when I mentioned my business to Mr. Dowsett, at Windsor, he asked me if he should apprize Lord Conyngham of it, as he, Mr. Dowsett, should be at the cottage before me. I said "no," because there could be nothing to justify me in sending such a message to Lord Conyngham; but I knew very well that Mr. Dowsett would tell his Lordship that I was coming; and the fact is, though I did not think it right for me to send a message, I thought it was right, and for my own credit, that his Lordship should be apprized beforehand, if I could, with propriety, cause it to be done; because, otherwise, it might have appeared that I was desirous of getting in slyly, and taking his Lordship by surprise.

Mr. Dowsett did then tell Lord Conyngham that I was coming, and that I was coming with a Petition to the King; and, now, Mr. Dowsett I found at the gate, in the interior line of circumvallation, prepared to inform me, which he did, that Lord Conyngham *was gone out*; that it was impossible to say when he would return; and that Lord Conyngham had directed him, Mr. Dowsett, to inform me, when I should arrive, that if I would leave my petition with him, Mr. Dowsett, he, Lord Conyngham, would take care that it should *go through the proper channel*.

I, however, took the note from the Park-keeper, and gave it to Mr. Dowsett, requesting him to carry it to Lord Conyngham, and to bring me an answer of some sort or other, giving him clearly

to understand that I was resolved not to go away without some answer or other to that note.

Mr. Dowsett took the note. The Cottage-gate, at which I was, is situate at about four hundred yards from the Cottage itself; so that to go backward and forward could not be a work of more than ten minutes, that being at the rate of only three miles an hour; yet, Mr. Dowsett was absent about *three quarters of an hour*, though he found Lord Conyngham at the Cottage. However, he brought me a verbal answer from Lord Conyngham, which answer is stated in the Note No. 2. When I had written that Note, and given it to Mr. Dowsett to carry it to Lord Conyngham, I returned to London.

I think it right to add, that the presenting of this petition, though an object, in my estimate of the matter, fully justifying my requesting an audience with the King, was not the only object that I had in view. My intention was, and, indeed, my resolution was, to tell His Majesty many things, of which I am pretty sure he never yet heard one word. It was my resolution to tell him the naked truth, with regard to the measures which I deem absolutely necessary to be adopted to save the country from a terrific convulsion. It was my resolution to tell him upon this subject that which I would have told the Parliament, if I had not been kept out of that Parliament. Now, then, I have done, up to this moment, every thing that it has been in my power to do. There remains but one thing more, at any rate; and that one thing I shall endeavour to do in the course of a few weeks; it

is, to get together the people of Westminster or of the County of Middlesex, and to induce them, if I can, to join the people of the North, in praying for reform and for a total repeal and abolition of the Corn Laws.

WM. COBBETT.

(No. I.)

Royal-Lodge-Gate,
Windsor-Park, July 29.

My Lord,—I have a petition now with me, which I think it my bounden duty to present in person to His Majesty the King. The law tells me that I have "*a right to petition the King*:" my own judgment tells me that the subject of my petition is of the greatest and most pressing importance to the well-being of the King's subjects, and to the tranquillity of his kingdom. I therefore request your Lordship to have the goodness to apply in that manner of which you are the best judge, for permission, that I may, with all the humility that becomes me, discharge towards His Majesty and my country that sacred duty, a deep sense of which alone could have induced me to give your Lordship this trouble.

I am,

With the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
and most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

The Most Noble the Marquis
Conyngham.

(No. II.)

Royal-Cottage-Gate, Windsor-Park,
July 29, (afternoon.)

My Lord,—Mr. Dowsett has just informed me that your Lordship, upon receiving the note, which I had the honour this day at noon to address to your Lordship, directed him to tell me, from your Lordship, that you had my note, and that you were ready to receive any paper that I wished to have delivered to His Majesty; and that you would, upon being informed of my address in town, cause to be sent to me an answer to any paper that I might leave.

I lament exceedingly, my Lord, that there should be any obstruction to the presenting of my petition to His Majesty. The law, my Lord, the rights of Englishmen, know of no obstruction to petitioning the King. However, I have done all that I am able to do towards the due discharge of my duty, as a faithful subject of His Majesty. I would fain do more—but I cannot, without an abandonment of my own rights, consent to deliver my petition into the hands of any person, however respectable, who is the bearer of a mere verbal message from your Lordship.

I am,
With the greatest respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
and most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

The Most Noble the Marquis
Conyngham.

*To His Most Gracious Majesty,
George the Fourth, King of the
United Kingdom of Great Bri-
tain and Ireland.*

*The Petition of His Ma-
jesty's dutiful subject, Wil-
liam Cobbett, of Kensing-
ton, in the County of Mid-
dlesex, dated this 25th of
July, 1826.*

Most humbly shows,

1. That, though your Petitioner has, in common with the rest of the people of this kingdom, an undoubted right to petition your Majesty, his profound veneration for your Majesty's person and office, his great fear of being deemed presumptuous, together with that diffidence which conscious inability bids him feel, would, under circumstances less imperious, have effectually restrained him from entertaining the thought of thus approaching your Majesty: but that, having recently witnessed the cruel sufferings, and heard the bitter complaints of your Majesty's ingenious, industrious, enterprising, public-spirited, loyal, and every-way excellent, subjects in the Northern manufacturing counties; having had ample opportunities of ascertaining the causes of those sufferings; having contemplated the imminent public dangers that may arise from the want of relief from sufferings, so acute and irritating in their nature, and pervading such immense numbers of people; having maturely considered of the means of alleviat-

ing, the sufferings, and of, at least, lessening the danger; having, for many months, anxiously waited in the vain expectation, that your Majesty's Ministers would adopt some measure of real relief; and, having, at last, reluctantly come, in common with his fellow subjects in general, to the firm persuasion, that those Ministers, either from want of sufficient knowledge in such matters, or from another more easily divined than safely defined cause, have not duly informed your Majesty of the above-mentioned sufferings and dangers, and that they have not in contemplation any remedy commensurate with the magnitude of the evil: knowing these facts, and entertaining these opinions, your humble petitioner could not, without a cowardly abandonment of his duty, refrain from making, though at the risk of incurring the displeasure of your Ministers, this appeal to the wisdom, the justice, the patient attention, the humane and paternal feelings of your Majesty.

2. That, thus urged on by a sense of duty towards your Majesty and his country, your petitioner will now, with all deference and humility, proceed, FIRST, to endeavour to describe the situation of your unhappy people, and especially of those in manufacturing counties; NEXT, to state the causes of their sufferings, and, LASTLY, to point out the means of an immediate mitigation, at least, of these sufferings.

3. That, as to the situation of the

people, it may be truly said, that all those who do not share, directly or indirectly, in the taxes, are, in a greater or a less degree either suffering, or on the point of suffering; that a great part of the merchants and traders have already been ruined, and that a similar fate is reasonably anticipated by the rest; that, as undeniable proofs of the deplorable state of trade, commerce, and manufactures, there have been, in the last six months, 1641 Bankrupts, being more than in any one former whole year; that the last six months have seen 3392 Insolvent Debtors enter the prison doors, a number more than double that of any former whole year; and that the month of June alone saw 1153 Insolvent Debtors sent to prison, being, in one month a number exceeding that of any whole year until within the four years now last past. That property has long had, and now has, nothing like a fixed and permanent value: that, for a long while past, no man has been able to say whether he had property or not; that merchandise to an immense amount, imported before last January, has fallen in value one half, after having paid a heavy duty; that a large part of these imported articles have been sold to foreigners at half the import prices; that, having first paid one foreign nation for the raw material, our merchants were compelled to sell the raw material for half the cost, to another foreign nation, thus enabling the latter to manufacture, at our ex-

pense, cheaper than ourselves. That all establishments and all implements and all materials and stock, in trade, commerce and manufactures have, in the course of the last eight months, fallen in nominal value more than one half; that the ship-owner, the merchant, the manufacturer, the shop-keeper, have, therefore, been unable to pay their debts, and have, accordingly, become bankrupts or insolvents. That while the whole of the middle class have been thus sinking in the scale of property, and while a large part of that class have been sinking into the class below them, that lower class have been gradually sinking from a bare sufficiency of food and raiment down to absolute hunger and nakedness. That the system of taxing, of funding and of monopolies has, for many years, been pressing down the working class; that now, however, that class is reduced to a state of misery and degradation that would almost seem to deny them the right of life and limb; that, with the exception of the unfortunate Irish, the English working class have long been the poorest, the worst fed, the worst clad people in that whole world, of which their forefathers were the best fed, the best clad, and most happy; that, of this mass of miserable beings the working class in the manufacturing counties are now the most miserable; that, at this moment, the question with thousands upon thousands probably is, whether it be better to die quietly with

hunger, or to obtain food at the risk of the scaffold; and that, when the mind is once brought coolly to entertain this question, the law loses all its terrors, and even the sword gleams and the cannon roars in vain.

4. That, with regard to the causes of this deplorable state of things, your humble petitioner begs leave to state to your Majesty, that it has not arisen from natural causes, but wholly from Acts, proposed by your Majesty's Ministers, and passed by the parliament; that these causes are, first, enormous taxation, second, repeated and arbitrary changes in the value of money, and, third, the monopoly of the supply of corn, which monopoly is now pressing on the manufacturing class with peculiar force and severity. That, while it is notorious, that a considerable part of the people are in danger of starving; while your Majesty's Ministers are urgently recommending charitable subscriptions, and are actually subscribing themselves, in order to prevent the people from dying with hunger; while these facts are notorious, it is not less notorious, that these same Ministers are enforcing a law, which imposes an enormous tax upon bread, and which, in fact, prevents an abundance of food from being brought into the country; so that, while the poor manufacturer receives a farthing in the shape of alms, a shilling, perhaps, is taken from him by the Corn-Bill. That, at this time, wheat sells

for about 20s. a quarter on the Continent of Europe, and flour for about 16s. a barrel at New York; that these prices, including all the charges of bringing the articles to England, are much less than half the present prices of our wheat and flour; that, therefore, when the working man pays a shilling for a loaf, he, as things now stand, pays, in fact, sixpence for bread and sixpence for corn-tax, which corn-tax goes into the pockets of the landlords and the beneficed clergy. That, besides this, the corn-tax leaves the people in general less money to expend on wearing apparel; that, thus, the manufacturers are injured by want of sale for their goods; and that on them, who are thus doubly and cruelly oppressed by this unnatural monopoly, a further and still greater injury and wrong is inflicted by the want of that export of manufactures, which would take place in exchange for the corn and flour imported.

5. That, such being the causes of the present distress and of the daily increasing danger to the state, a general remedy must, to be efficacious, apply to the taxes and also to the value of money, and must embrace extensive and equitable reforms and arrangements; that, however, as a special remedy, applicable to the particular and urgent case of the now-suffering manufacturing districts, a speedy repeal and utter abolition of the Corn-Bill are loudly called for by sound policy, by bare

justice to the industrious classes, by a due regard for the peace of the country, and by those feelings of humanity which the late gracious acts of your Majesty will, your humble petitioner would fain hope, tend, at last, to awaken in the breasts of the great owners of the land.

6. That, at this moment, this kingdom, once so great and so happy, exhibits to the world scenes such as your humble Petitioner verily believes that that world never saw before; that, with feelings of the most profound respect, he beseeches your Majesty to behold our immense quantity of goods, made and making; then to be pleased to look at the foreign wheat and flour; then to be pleased to consider, that the owners of the wheat and the flour want the goods, and that the owners and makers of the goods want the wheat and flour; then to be pleased to hear the law say, that the wheat and the flour shall not come; that, of course, the goods shall not go, and that the makers of them shall die with hunger, or be degraded into paupers, while abundance of food is tendered them in fair exchange for their labour: and, when your Majesty's gracious condescension shall have induced you further to observe, that your people are afflicted with evils, the co-existence of which is wholly at variance, not only with all ordinary moral rules, but even with the laws of nature; when your Majesty shall be pleased to observe, that, ac-

cording to reports laid before, and to acts passed by, the parliament, your unhappy people are suffering, at one and the same moment, from hunger, and from surplus produce; from nakedness, and from a glut of clothing; from over-trading and over-working, and from want of trade and want of work; from panics occasioned by too much wealth, and by too much debt; from bankruptcy and insolvency, the fruit of unexampled prosperity; when your Majesty shall have observed these things, and shall, moreover, have been graciously pleased to reflect on the quantity of food and raiment consumed by the well-fed, well-clad, well-mounted, troops, now stationed amongst the people, who and whose helpless children are half-naked and crying for bread, partly, at least, in consequence of that Corn-Bill, which was originally passed with soldiers drawn up round the Houses of Parliament; when your Majesty shall have been graciously pleased thus to behold, thus to observe, and thus to reflect, your humble petitioner will not doubt of a conviction in the mind of your Majesty, that there is some great and radical error pervading the whole system of management of the affairs of your Majesty's now impoverished and sinking kingdom; and still less will he doubt of your Majesty's most anxious desire to apply to these evils a speedy and radical remedy.

7. That, therefore, your petitioner, emboldened by your Majesty's well-

known indulgent disposition, presumes humbly to represent, that, leaving, for the present, other matters aside, the heavy tax upon bread, so injurious to your Majesty's subjects in general, and so cruelly oppressive to the working, and especially to the manufacturing, classes, operates exclusively to the benefit of the Aristocracy, including the Loan-makers and the beneficed Clergy; that, for the sake of this class, so small in number, the millions of the community are, by the present system, doomed not only to incessant and uncompensated toil, but, in large part, to be placed in danger of perishing with hunger; that, in all sorts of ways, in places, in offices, in pensions, in sinecures, in grants, in emoluments of every species, in advantages, direct and indirect, of every description and of every degree, has this class been favoured and enriched at the expense of the rest of the nation, who, for more than thirty years last past, has seen this one class engross a large part of the enormous taxes and of the not less enormous loans, collected and raised within that period; that a very great portion of the land of this kingdom is owned by this class; that the ownership generally rests on grants from the Crown, or has been acquired by means derived directly from the public taxes; and, that, now, in order to uphold the rents of this land, while all other property is falling in value, foreign food is excluded from the country,

though in defiance of those principles of free-trade, so recently applauded in the speeches of your Majesty, and though to the manifest injury of all the other classes of your Majesty's subjects, while amongst a large part of those unfortunate subjects, this selfish and cruel and insulting prohibition is, at this moment, producing all the horrors of pestilence and famine.

8. That your humble petitioner is one of those who suffer from these abuses and these evils; that experience has convinced him, that no remedy can be effectual, whether for relieving the people or saving the state, until there shall be such a reform as shall enable the main body of your Majesty's subjects to secure themselves against the power of this particular class; that he deems it an undeniable fact, that the monopoly in corn is one great immediate cause of the present distress and dangers, while it is evident to all the world that that monopoly springs from the self-interest of this particular and ever-encroaching class; and that, therefore, he humbly, but most earnestly prays, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to exert your Royal prerogatives and authority in such a way as shall tend to produce a radical reform of the parliament, and as shall, with all possible speed, cause an importation of foreign food of every sort, free from all obstacle and from every species of tax.

And your Majesty's humble Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WM. COBBETT.

"NO-POPERY";

OR,

THE PURITY OF
LANDS AND TENEMENTS.

At a dinner at Hull, on the sixteenth of June last, given to Messrs. WILSON and DUNCOMBE, the Rev. WILLIAM KEARY, minister of Sculcoates, made a speech against the Catholics, in which he tried the great powers of lands and tenements. After a long and violent attack on the Catholic Religion, he came to this matter of a more carnal nature. He had first tried the terrors of the *Pope's Bulls*. When he found that their roaring did not seem to frighten his auditors, he next tried the *fires of Smithfield*. Finding these fail also, he resorted, as to a *pis-aller* to the old and often tried and never failing really and purely Protestant argument, namely, the **LANDS and TENEMENTS!** Those convincing, those all persuasive *lands and tenements*, which first produced the famous "**REFORMATION**," and which were, as is clearly seen in the "**PROTESTANT REFORMATION**," the main-spring of the "**GLORIOUS REVOLUTION**," and of every measure hostile to the Catholics, from the days of the wife-killer all the way down. Ah! beloved lands and tenements! Piety-inspiring lands and tenements!

The Reverend W. KEARY seems clearly to understand your vast power on the human heart; for, he reserves you as the last and most potent argument. "And," says the holy man, "there is another STRONG argument against admitting the Catholics into power, which argument, you will, Gentlemen, no doubt, duly appreciate. Perhaps, Gentlemen, you are not aware, that a very great proportion of the land in these realms, once belonged to the different monastic institutions: and that it is one of the immutable laws of the church, that what has once been given to God, can never afterwards be applied to any secular use or purpose. Therefore, Gentlemen, it will behove those who possess property thus situated, to look well to their title-deeds, and their future prospects, should the Romish Church establish herself in political power amongst us."

Indeed! What the title-deeds alluded in question? The lands and tenements brought into jeopardy! Say no more about it, then! That settles the question at once and for ever! But, Mr. KEARY, holy W. KEARY, is it not possible, that these title-deeds may be called in question by a Protestant as well as by a Catholic Parliament? Are not we, who are Protestants, as much interested in this great mass of property as Catholics would be? Was not the property public property: was it not granted away by the crown; and, if the title-deeds can be looked into by Catholics, why may not Protestants look into them?

I just throw out this as a hint

to the Rev. W. KEARY. He tells us that these things might be looked into, if the Catholic Church were re-established. But, why may they not be looked into without that? He tells us something about the immutable laws of the Church; he ridicules this, or condemns it. This doctrine of his may be played back upon him; I know that it ought to be played back upon him; and I believe that it will be played back upon him, and upon all his tribe.

"CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION"!!!

AFTER the vile uses to which these words have been applied; after the various deceptions that they have given rise to; after the impostures that they have enabled some of the, at once, most brazen and most hypocritical of mankind to play off on a thoughtless people: after all these, I am almost afraid to put these two words at the head of any thing to which I am desirous of drawing the attention of my readers. But, these words have been long in use; and, as they will, doubtless, still be used by the impostors, I shall make use of them, in my endeavours to counteract those impostors.

There is, at this time, a great stir making to persuade the unthinking part of the Catholics, that they will NOW surely get "EMANCIPATION"; and also to persuade them, that this thing, called "EMANCIPATION" will be greatly to the benefit of all Catholics. Pains of all sorts are taken to effect these purposes;

delusions the most gross are played off, and are swallowed: in short, every Catholic seems on the tip-toe of expectation.

Now, when one sees people, and particularly innocent and sincere people, thus deluded; thus treasuring up the means of creating despair in their bosoms, it is not only right to endeavour to undeceive them, but it would be cruelty not to do it, if we have the power. If the endeavour fail, the fault is not ours; but, it is our duty to make the effort.

It is my opinion, not only that there will be no "CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION," of the *kind*, and in the *way*, of late, and now, talked of; but, further, that such "emancipation," if it were to take place, would be GREATLY INJURIOUS to the *main body of the Catholics*, as well as to the main body of the people of the whole kingdom, of whatever religion or sect. These are propositions directly at variance with the incessant and noisy harangues of those who hold themselves forth as the great champions of "emancipation." These are propositions, directly opposed to the anxious wishes of great numbers of good people, who have long been unjustly oppressed. But, as I firmly believe in the truth of these propositions, it is my duty to state them, and to endeavour to prove them to be true.

As to the first; namely, that "there will be no Catholic Emancipation of the *kind* now talked of," let us first see what that *kind* is. It is of that kind, which would merely remove the oath of supremacy, and would enable men, who still refused to take that oath, to sit in the two Houses

of Parliament, on the Bench, in the Privy Council, and to become King's Counsel in the Courts, and also to be generals and admirals. But, observe, those who are for this "emancipation," or, at least, the noisy and aristocratical ones amongst them, want to alter nothing else! They are for a continuation of the *tithe-system* and of the whole of the grasping hierarchy; and, above all things, are they for a continuation of the *borough-mongering, or seat-selling, system*. Now, they will never, never, never, gain one single inch in the way of "emancipation," until there be such a change of affairs as shall repeal the hierarchy, and as shall annihilate for ever the rotten boroughs and the audaciously infamous seat-selling.

A REFORM, which would soon put all religious bodies upon one common level, and which would, at once, put an end to, all the *sops* that the THING has to silence and to fatten people with, would, of course, take away almost every motive for keeping Catholics out of place and power. The THING, as in America, would have so little to give, so very, very little spoil to share, that there would be no motive for keeping out the Catholics. But, as long as the hierarchy shall have eight millions a year to devour; as long as there shall be an army pay, and places, pensions and sinecures, amounting to ten or fifteen millions a year; as long as there shall be bishopricks worth from 20 to 40 thousand pounds a year; as long as there shall be sinecures worth from 5 to 40 thousand pounds a year; as long as these things remain, and as the

The *Reverend W. KEARY* seems clearly to understand your vast power on the human heart; for, he reserves you as the last and most potent argument. "And," says the holy man, "there is another **STRONG** argument against admitting the Catholics into power, which argument, you will, Gentlemen, no doubt, duly appreciate. Perhaps, Gentlemen, you are not aware, that a very great proportion of the land in these realms, once belonged to the different monastic institutions: and that it is one of the immutable laws of the church, that what has once been given to God, can never afterwards be applied to any secular use or purpose. Therefore, Gentlemen, it will behove those who possess property thus situated, to look well to their title-deeds, and their future prospects, should the Romish Church establish herself in political power amongst us."

Indeed! What the *title-deeds* alluded in question? The *lands and tenements* brought into jeopardy! Say no more about it, then! That settles the question at once and for ever! But, Mr. KEARY, holy W. KEARY, is it not possible, that these *title-deeds* may be called in question by a Protestant as well as by a Catholic Parliament? Are not we, who are Protestants, as much interested in this great mass of property as Catholics would be? Was not the property public property; was it not granted away by the crown; and, if the *title-deeds* can be looked into by Catholics, why may not Protestants look into them?

I just throw out this as a hint

to the Rev. W. KEARY. He tells us that these things might be looked into, if the Catholic Church were re-established. But, why may they not be looked into without that? He tells us something about the immutable laws of the Church; he ridicules this, or condemns it. This doctrine of his may be played back upon him; I know that it ought to be played back upon him; and I believe that it will be played back upon him, and upon all his tribe.

"CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION"!!!

AFTER the vile uses to which these words have been applied; after the various deceptions that they have given rise to; after the impostures that they have enabled some of the, at once, most brazen and most hypocritical of mankind to play off on a thoughtless people: after all these, I am almost afraid to put these *two words* at the head of any thing to which I am desirous of drawing the attention of my readers. But, these words have been long in use; and, as they will, doubtless, still be used by the impostors, I shall make use of them, in my endeavours to counteract those impostors.

There is, at this time, a great stir making to persuade the unthinking part of the Catholics, that they will NOW surely get "EMANCIPATION"; and also to persuade them, that this thing, called "EMANCIPATION" will be greatly to the benefit of all Catholics. Pains of all sorts are taken to effect these purposes;

delusions the most gross are played off, and are swallowed: in short, every Catholic seems on the tip-toe of expectation.

Now, when one sees people, and particularly innocent and sincere people, thus deluded; thus treasuring up the means of creating despair in their bosoms, it is not only right to endeavour to undeceive them, but it would be cruelty not to do it, if we have the power. If the endeavour fail, the fault is not ours; but, it is our duty to make the effort.

It is my opinion, not only that there will be no "CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION," of the *kind*, and in the *way*, of late, and now, talked of; but, further, that such "emancipation," if it were to take place, would be GREATLY INJURIOUS to the *main body of the Catholics*, as well as to the main body of the people of the whole kingdom, of whatever religion or sect. These are propositions directly at variance with the incessant and noisy harangues of those who hold themselves forth as the great champions of "emancipation." These are propositions, directly opposed to the anxious wishes of great numbers of good people, who have long been unjustly oppressed. But, as I firmly believe in the truth of these propositions, it is my duty to state them, and to endeavour to prove them to be true.

As to the first; namely, that "there will be no Catholic Emancipation of the *kind* now talked of," let us first see what that *kind* is. It is of that kind, which would merely remove the oath of supremacy, and would enable men, who still refused to take that oath, to sit in the two Houses

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church and college and crown lands remain: as long as *Protestants* have these things to enjoy; so long will they shut the *Catholics* out of Parliament and out of the Council, upon just the same rational and most satisfactory ground that one dog keeps another dog out of the same premises; namely, that he may not come in for a share of the bones. Take away the bones, and all chance of bones; and there is an end to quarrelling between these canine gentlemen. REFORM would take away the bones; and then we should hear of no more "no-papery," which, in plain English, means, "*you shall have none of our plunder.*"

We are all convinced; there is not a man in England who is not convinced, that the great, and, indeed, the *only real* objection to what is called "*Catholic emancipation*," is, that it would, as the "no-papery" people think, let Catholics into a share of the *good things*. We also know, that it would do this, to a certain extent, at any rate; we know, that it must do it, unless the good things were previously *swept away by REFORM*. Now, therefore, I say, in support of my second proposition; namely, that "emancipation *without reform*, would be GREATLY INJURIOUS to the main body of the Catholics, as well as to the main body of the people at large:" in support of this proposition, let me first observe, that none of us could possibly *gain* any thing by that additional number of place and pension and sinecure hunters that *such* an "emancipation" would bring upon us. God knows there are enough leeches at us

now; what, then, would be our lot, if this additional, this fresh, this long-fasting and anxiously-longing set were fixed on upon our already more than half-exhausted veins!

I have long contended for the right of the Catholic peers to sit in the House of Lords; for the Catholics to sit in the other House; and, indeed, for the right of Catholics to be restored to all the privileges of Englishmen. But, I have *always coupled this restoration with REFORM*: and, I beg that *to be borne in mind*; for, from that condition, I will *never budge*. The Catholics have a clear right to all the *immunities of Englishmen*; but, they have NO RIGHT to seats for rotten boroughs; they have *no right* to be boroughmongers; they have *no right* to traffic in seats as notoriously as the sun at noon-day; they, men or women, have *no right* to offices, pensions, sinecures, grants, and all sorts of things without merit or service. They have NO RIGHT at all to any of these; and, therefore, while it is even *possible* for them to get at these things, I shall always object, as I always have objected, to that measure called "*emancipation*," which, as things *now stand*, would be only a creation of a new batch of place and pension hunters, without any possible good to the main body of the Catholics, while they would have to endure their share of all the evils that this new batch of blood-suckers would inflict upon the country.

In 1812, Mr. HAY, Secretary to the Catholic Body, in Ireland, applied to Sir FRANCIS BURDETT to bring forward, or to support,

the Catholic cause. The answer of Burdett, given in my presence, was this:—"If you Catholics will join us heartily in the cause of REFORM, you may get your rights, for, if we succeed, we shall *all get our rights*; but, if you persist in your own selfish object, nobody here will assist you; and, indeed, we reformers cannot wish you success; for that success, would place the Catholic Aristocracy, and, indeed, all of you, amongst our enemies." This was said to Mr. Hay in my presence, and never was there any thing more just. What was just and true in 1812, is just and true now; and this opinion has been greatly strengthened by the recent conduct of the Catholic Aristocracy and leaders, who would, as we all well know, have *disfranchised even their own poor freeholders*; who would have actually *sold the rights of half a million of Catholics*, for the sake of getting *seats and silk gowns for themselves*! The middle and working class of Catholics, and the Priests in general, are reformers, as the Protestants, in the same state of life, all are; but, the Aristocracy and the Lawyers are, perhaps, the very bitterest of all the foes of reform. They know well, that reform would take away all the *sources of plunder*; that it would give the middle and working classes a *fair chance*; and, therefore, they abhor the idea of it.

In the Register of 30th October, 1824, I said, "The Catholic seat-jobber would, coming from Mass, see the whole Irish people drop dead before him with hunger, or disease, rather than give up a seat; and he must, and

does, see clearly, that *Reform* would leave him no seat to traffic in! Yet, good God! can any *real change* in the affairs of the Catholics be expected, without such events as would demolish the whole of that infamous traffic? For my own part, if a French army were at Shooter's-hill, I would say, give us a constitutional reform, *before I march*."

Oh! no. I am, as I always have been, for the "emancipation" of us *all at once*; and this is the way, too, in which the thing will and must come. The Catholic Aristocracy and Lawyers do not want this. They want to get a share of the good things: they want to be in place: and, once more remember, *that they wanted to get into place by selling the franchises of all the poor Catholics*; and that, in order to justify their conduct, they, in imitation of our borough-mongers and their tools, said, and even took their oaths, that these poor Catholics were *the basest wretches on earth*, though they have now discovered, that they are such excellently good fellows, that they ought to give rise to an "*order of knighthood*!" To conclude, let our decision be—"reform and emancipation; but, not the latter without the former. Wish, however, as we may, this is what *will be*. There ought not to be, but, be that as it may, there never *will be* "emancipation" until there be *reform*."

In the meanwhile we may amuse ourselves with observing the capers that the "emancipating" lawyers are cutting in poor, unfortunate Ireland, which seems to be the almost willing dupe even of *fools*; as for example.

From the Dublin Morning Post, 29th July.

Of all the fantastic tricks and quackeries which have yet been played off on the arena of Catholic politics, we have this day to notice the most extraordinary! The following proclamation has been inserted many times in several of the newspapers:—

MUNSTER PROVINCIAL MEETING.

The Catholic Meeting of the Province of Munster is intended to be held at Waterford, on Wednesday, the 16th of August. Such Gentlemen as are disposed to sign the requisition for that purpose, will be pleased to send their names to Mr. Dwyer, Catholic Rooms, Corn Exchange, Dublin, as speedily as possible.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Of the Order of Liberators.

It is intended to have the solemn installation of "The Order of Liberators" take place on Monday, the 14th of August, at Waterford. The statutes of the Order will then be passed and published. The medal is in preparation. The ribbon of the Order is to be of precisely the same colour with that of the Friendly Brothers.

20th July, 1826.

Here is a day fixed in the plenitude of absolute authority for the meeting of a province! The day being fixed, "Gentlemen" are invited, *by public advertisement*, to send in their adhesion—to give their direct sanction to that super-eminent piece of mummery, the new order of Knighthood, and its ludicrous paraphernalia of Grand Crosses!!

The meeting is *ordered* to assemble in Waterford. The reader will anticipate that the respectable Catholics of that county, whose noble disinterestedness, whose splendid *acts* have amply compensated for the thousand "black and grained spots" which stain the *wordy* annals of our pseudo patriots, must have been consulted. It was due to the Catholics of each county that they should be consulted, even though it were only

for form's sake; but it was especially due to those of Waterford, where the meeting was to be held. The reader will stare when we state, on the best authority, that no Waterford Catholic gentleman has been consulted! Not one! "It is intended to have THE SOLEMN INSTALLATION OF THE NEW ORDER TAKE PLACE (*odd phraseology!*) and the STATUTES OF THE ORDER PASSED AND PUBLISHED," at Waterford on the day named; and the first intimation the people of Waterford have had of such intended grand ceremonial, was his singular edict or proclamation, issued in the style dictatorial by "DANIEL O'CONNELL of the order of Liberators."

DISTRESS.

DISTRESS seems to prevail in every part of the Kingdom. The Irish papers tell us, that it is producing death from starvation in IRELAND. Indeed, the situation of the poor creatures in that country is the most deplorable that can possibly be imagined. Not a few of them are actually stark naked. In SCOTLAND, of which we have heard hardly any thing till of late, the distress seems to be deplorable indeed. There have been some proceedings in SCOTLAND, which are very well worthy of attention. I will first insert from the Glasgow Chronicle of the 20th of July, a description of the state of the people in that part of SCOTLAND. It is truly horrible; but it is just such as was naturally to be expected: it is the *natural fruit* of a Ministry *so composed*, and of a Parliament *so constituted!*

The state of the population of the suburbs of this city is at present alike calculated to excite sympathy and alarm. In every quarter the symptoms of misery are visible—the emaciated countenances and dejected appearances of the numerous human beings that are to be encountered during a casual walk through the extensive and crowded suburbs of Glasgow, sufficiently denote what a small portion of the necessities of life fall to the share of the mechanic.

It is a fact, that in some of the recent surveys made among a population of 25,000, scarcely one of the working classes were found to have a comfortable meal at dinner. Numbers appeared to have nothing to subsist upon, while others were partaking of the coarsest fare, such as pease-meal brose only. Some few mechanics, such as carpenters, sawyers, &c., had beef at dinner. The houses presented a most dismal proof of poverty—houses rented at 4l. 10s. had not 4s. 6d. of furniture within the walls—the inmates' beds were composed of straw, without any adequate clothing, and if the distress reach winter without material alteration, many will probably perish under the rigour of the season. The landlords are severe sufferers, having lost nearly all their last half-year's rents; and they may now be said to be proprietors of the majority of hand-loom in this vicinity. Many six-loom shops are wholly unoccupied in the hands of the landlord from this cause. An uncommon number of widows and single women are to be found inhabiting the suburbs, the rents being cheaper, and the public burdens lighter, and the manufacturing works being carried on in the immediate vicinity. These females are at present in a very miserable condition from the stagnation of trade. There will be a heavy deficiency in the local assessments. Hardly any public works have been erected this year, and very few private houses; those finished this season being principally contracted for during the active

out-put of the small note-currency. It has been discovered that some empty houses have been taken possession of, and are at present inhabited by indigent families, without the sanction of the landlord being asked. A number of public works that employed from 200 to 400 hands each, have been shut up for four months, and the condition of those that were employed in them may be easily imagined. Some have been forced to the hand-loom, and can scarcely earn a few shillings a week. Others were employed in the green, or breaking stones, and it was a singular contrast to find workmen, who had been making 30s. and 2l. a week in print-fields and cotton works, during the heyday of the speculations, glad to get work at 1s. a-day. The cloth, shoe, and other clubs in this vicinity, to which the working population generally resorted in order to obtain their raiment on payment of a certain sum a week, are now mostly dissolved, the collectors finding it impossible to gather money, and afraid to grant credit. One collector in the suburbs, that would have drawn 40l. in the week, and had credit with his merchant to the amount of 500l., was obliged to give up the business, and cannot collect one shilling for every pound owing. There is a striking diminution in the quantity of apparel which the females employed in the public works formerly required. Numbers of dress-makers, that supported themselves from this source, having had scarcely anything to do during the last six months. Private charity has, no doubt, done much during the last few months to mitigate the appalling misery that prevails; but it is obvious that it is far too extensive and deeply rooted, and the resources of every man of business too much diminished, to expect any further stretch of effective liberality. *Government alone possess the means, and to them do the starving population look for relief till trade revives.*

Before I go further, let me remind Doctor BLACK of his repeated philippics against the poor laws, and of his repeated assertions, that the distresses of the labouring people of England arose from those poor laws. Let the Doctor look at the above picture; and then let him recollect that the Scotch are not afflicted with the English poor laws. With poor laws the poor may suffer; but, without them, they must starve, or, must take food by force; in consequence of this state of suffering in Scotland, there has been a meeting of the county of Renfrew. I shall give an account of this meeting, as I find it published in the above mentioned Scotch paper. This account is as follows. The reader will please to mark the language of the speakers upon this occasion. The Scotch are apt to be very prudent upon such occasions; but their prudence seems here to have given way to their anger. It will be seen that their main object seems to be to get a grant out of the public money. But we shall have more to say upon this by and by. Let us first see an account of the meeting; for it is a most important matter.

RENFREWSHIRE MEETING.

On Thursday a very respectable meeting of the noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply, and Magistrates of Towns, was held in the County Hall, Paisley, for the purpose of considering the best means of raising further relief for the distressed part of the manufacturing population at present out of employment.

Mr. Campbell, Lord Lieutenant of

the county, was unanimously called to the Chair. He briefly stated the object of the meeting, and said that the fund for the relief of the unemployed amounted at that time to 1,671*l.*, while the expenditure was about 500*l.* a-week. He was sorry to say, that the distress was still on the increase, and during the last week, there had been no less than 96 new applicants added to the number supported by the fund. The lowest allowance was 5*s.*, and the average ran 7*s.* a week.

Colonel More stated that he had had seventy people employed on his estate for eleven weeks.

Provost Farguharson stated that Edinburgh ladies had sent 200*l.*, which was on hand, besides the sum mentioned by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell said he had communicated every week with Mr. Peel, Secretary of State, for the home department, and his firm belief was that *it was not the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to give any Government grant; and if they were forced to it, it would be the last shift.* He then read a letter from Lord Glasgow, which stated his Lordship's regret, that he could not attend the meeting; but authorized Mr. Campbell to put down his Lordship's name for 100*l.*, which Mr. Campbell immediately paid. Several other names were put down for considerable sums.

Mr. Spiers, of Elderslie, said, that considering the long continued distress of the country was evidently becoming worse, he was fully of opinion that nothing but a *Government grant could be the means of restoring the country to its former state.* His proposition was, that a full detail of the sufferings of the manufacturing classes should be laid at the feet of His Majesty's Government. If they conceded such a grant, it would be for the good of the country. *If they withheld it, they did so at their peril, and they must abide the consequences.*

Sir John Maxwell approved of the proposition of Mr. Spiers.

Sir W. M. Napier also concurred in what had fallen from Mr. Spiers, and hoped the proposal would be carried.

The Lord Lieutenant again stated that he had a regular communication with the Government on the state of the country, and he did not doubt that if the case was taken into consideration, and Mr. Canning saw no other remedy, a Government grant would be given.

Mr. Wallace, of Kelly, considered it absolutely necessary for Government to grant a sum of money to alleviate the distress, because there was no prospect of its speedy termination, and as the people of Largs, and the other towns in the district where he resided, were nearly in as bad a state as those here, the subscriptions of himself and many others, which had been hitherto appropriated to the relief of Paisley, would in future be required to relieve their own neighbours.

Several other gentlemen spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Maxwell said he felt it to be his duty to do all he could for the mitigation of the present distress. This is a public duty to which every private feeling must give way. He had had a regular communication with those who had access to His Majesty's Government, and he believed that Mr. Canning would very probably accede to the proposition, and give a Government grant. He had prepared a few resolutions, which he begged leave to submit for the consideration of the meeting.

1st. That the privations of the working classes continue, and the funds for affording them adequate and necessary relief in the county are exhausted.

2d. That their situation demands the most serious consideration of the nation, and of His Majesty's Council.

3d. That it is expedient that every measure be resorted to for making the case completely known, and exciting the sympathy of the public, in order that the consequences of

want may be averted by the interposition of the executive Government.

4th. That a Committee be appointed to carry the intentions of the foregoing resolutions into effect, and to co-operate with other Committees appointed for similar objects in Lanarkshire, or the neighbouring counties.

These resolutions were finally passed unanimously. But, before they were passed a Mr. WALLACE proposed a *Petition to the King*, which petition I shall now insert, as a specimen of what Scotchmen are capable of when once their backs are well set up; or, rather, when once their purses and bellies are well squeezed. The whole of this petition is well worthy of the greatest attention, and particularly that of the readers of the Register. I do beseech those readers to attend to every word of this petition. Here is matter of exultation for me! Here are the Noblemen and Gentlemen of a Scotch county, repeating, like school-boys, all my doctrines and assertions.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

1. We, the Noblemen, Freeholders, &c., of the County of Renfrew, have this day met, being convened by the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of the County, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of obtaining employment for the operatives. Resolved, that we have viewed with unfeigned sorrow the train of bankruptcy and ruin that has so generally spread over the country; and the no less distressing condition in which the operative manufacturers have been placed, to whom we give every commendation for their orderly behaviour and manly comportment, which has merited and obtained our approbation, and along with it our sincere sympathy. Such patient en-

duration is ever to be expected from those who are happily possessed of useful education, enabling them thereby to discover that no other course could benefit their condition.

We cannot, however, in justice to the public and ourselves, conceal the fact of our not being able to discover a brighter prospect being near at hand, but rather cause to fear that a similar calamity may now, as formerly, overtake all classes of our labouring population, because it must be admitted by all, that this country at present is suffering under severe and general pressure.

3. That within the short period of ten years, we have now to deplore, for the third time, a similar visitation.

4. That during these the Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing interests, were reduced to a very low ebb, and then suffered, as they now are doing, great privations and incalculable loss.

5. That various causes have, from time to time, been assigned for these terrible visitations:—Too high prices for the produce of land; overtrading; too great an extent of manufacturing; and an over issue of paper-money, are among the reasons now set forth by His Majesty's advisers, and their adherents, as the origin of our present distress.

6. That these may in part be to blame, we shall not deny; but we positively assert that they are not the main cause.

7. That no nation can be in a healthful or thriving condition which does not supply its labouring population with regular work, and at a rate of wages sufficient to give them a certain and wholesome subsistence.

8. That while our labouring classes, on an average of years, have not been anything like fully employed, those possessing capital or credit cannot justly be accused of doing a national injury by its investment in the produce of their toil.

9. That it is a gross and palpable error to attribute the present cala-

mitous state of this country to the causes it is the fact of our Government to ascribe it to. It might rest assured of our bearing too well in mind our recent misery, to allow of our being the sole cause of that now existing.

10. That admitting the accusation were well founded, of our gambling and dealing in delusive schemes, we can easily trace its adoption by the public to the evil example set them by the daily acts of our Government, who have trafficked with the public securities until they have mortgaged them for eight hundred millions of debt, while the delusion of the sinking fund is in constant practice.

11. That we deprecate as unbecoming of statesmen to deal out such injurious allegations as above alluded to; and we beseech His Majesty's advisers to lay such aside, and manfully come forward to meet the eventful crisis, by measures calculated to restore confidence, and consequent employment to the people.

12. That the chief and foremost interest in the State, the Agricultural, being about once more to be regulated so as to encourage trade, and foster every branch of manufacture, we, who are landholders, readily admit that the attainment of so desirable an object obtains our entire acquiescence, although we shall not conceal our knowledge of such being certain to diminish our incomes and the value of our property.

13. That we shall consent thereto, accompanied by the just demand of obtaining a corresponding reduction of taxation, which must either undergo a great diminution, or increase to an insupportable pitch the difficulties under which we have so long suffered.

14. That the recent changes, or those now in progress, in regard to our foreign trade, we look to with intense anxiety. We wish them the fullest success, but can see no good grounds to hope for it, unless our whole taxation be modified and restricted; and while we express our

hopes, we cannot but couple them with remarking, that, up to this time, no practical good has accrued, nor has the new system as yet obtained the approbation of many practical men.

15. That our *taxation is unequal, injurious, impolitic, invidious, unconstitutional and overwhelming.*

16. Unequal, because it has been so constructed as to fall lightly on the dealers in Government and other public securities;—injurious, because it has already, and is daily, forcing persons of every rank and calling to be deprived of many comforts, or to seek relief from its baneful influences, by absence from their home or their country;—impolitic, because it brings the *cheapness of every comfort in revolutionised France and America into constant comparison with our condition*, and thereby arrays against the Government the great mass of the people, who are now-a-days too well informed not to see plainly through the once impervious but now flimsy veil which is thrown around our enormous indirect taxation;—invidious, because it places the consumers of taxes in ease, security and comfort, when compared with the toils, and cares, and anxieties of those on whose abilities, activity and industry, they have the good fortune placidly to repose;—unconstitutional, because it is measured, not by the scale of what the nation can pay, and thrive under, but by that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer chooses to demand for the payment of sums lavishly expended in maintaining needless wars, useless placemen, and *blundering financiers*, (*the effect of Mr. Peel's Bill being to make us pay a bankrupt subject, full thirty shillings for the pound*);—overwhelming, because at all times it is found as a mill-stone on our neck, and, especially in times like the present, deprives us of much of those means we would gladly devote to the employment of the people.

That under its pressure, and a want of all profitable return, we, the

noblemen, &c., being landholders, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, ship-owners, or otherwise engaged in similar pursuits, have, with deep regret, to declare our inability to *continue* to support the unemployed artisans and labourers.

That we hold it to be a paramount duty in those at the helm of the state to take especial care to govern it so as to ensure to the whole population their proper share of security and comfort.

19. That we trust, therefore, that these our well-grounded remonstrances shall meet with earnest consideration, *and that we shall not be trifled with in having the long hackneyed specifics of patience and time thrust on our view*:—these we know the import and the use of, and do not doubt that with their aid we shall witness a temporary recovery, and even enjoy a time of prosperity; but in looking to the future, we cannot divest ourselves of the conviction, that the convulsion under which we are now labouring must periodically return, unless strong and decisive remedies be prudently, but manfully, administered; such we hold to be absolutely requisite; and as such can only emanate from the government, we humbly, but earnestly, beseech you, Sir, immediately to assemble the Parliament, and to direct their first and best attention to the woful condition of the country—to the lasting and fatal effects of such terrible visitations—to the absolute necessity of a great reduction of the existing taxation—the *providing for the effects of Mr. Peel's bill of 1812*—the refraining from any kind of public expense—the adoption of an uncompromising line of policy, and general retrenchment, calculated to restore confidence, give present relief, and the prospect of a gradual return to prosperity and comfort.

I have numbered the paragraphs of this petition, that I may refer to them the more easily if necessary. I request the reader

to look at paragraph 16. In that paragraph a reduction of the interest of the debt is clearly pointed out; and then, recollect, that this petition was received with loud cheering. It is a great pity that DADDY COKE and BETTY HARBOURD were not at the Paisley Meeting to abuse these Lords and Gentlemen, and to call them "Swindlers" and "Rogues." These hole-and-corner gentry will be taught better than this before next winter is over.

But, since we see that the main object of this Renfrewshire meeting is, to get a grant out of the taxes, let me again remind Doctor BLACK, that such grant never could have been asked for, if there had been a regular system of *poor-rates*. But, what *justice* is there in taxing all the people in England, in order to relieve the distresses in Scotland; and, indeed, what justice is there in taxing the people in Scotland, in order to send relief to the people in Ireland? Yet, in every case, it is as just to do this, as it is to relieve any part of the English out of the taxes. The fact is, the real truth is, that the money thus granted is *not given to the poor*, but **TO THE LAND-OWNERS**, whose land, in England, is compelled by law to maintain the poor, and whose land ought to be compelled to maintain them in Scotland and in Ireland.

Just the same may be said with regard to the *subscriptions*, raised in one part of the kingdom to be sent to another part of it. This matter is most fully illustrated by the conduct of the Parish Officers in Lancashire, which conduct has been pretty

fairly set forth, by a newspaper called the Blackburn mail, which gives a very detailed account of the manner in which the London subscriptions have been made use of in a neighbouring parish, to **SUPPLY THE PLACE OF POOR-RATES**. For instance, a poor family, who are receiving six shillings a week out of the poor-rates, have two shillings a week given them out of the London subscription, and *thereupon the overseer deducts two shillings a week from the parish allowance!* Bravo, overseer!

But, how is any man in his senses to believe that this will not be the case! Indeed, it is downright nonsense to expect the contrary. Precious nonsense is it, therefore, to call it a charity to send money into the distressed districts of Lancashire. It is sending money to give to the rich, and not to give to the poor; and yet that stupid creature who conducts a lump of dulness, called the Manchester Guardian, cries aloud for relief, out of the public funds. "Lancashire," says he, "has had *the honour* of being the county, where the sum raised for the poor, amounted to *the lowest rate per head*, on the population of any county in the kingdom. And we would much rather that an extraordinary difficulty should be met by an *extraordinary and temporary remedy*, than that those *feelings of independence*, which have stood in the way of numerous and frequent applications for parochial relief, should be broken down, and an *extensive pauperizing* of the population take place."

A pretty "*honour*," indeed, to

have been able to pinch the poor harder than any other county. In another place, he says, that he is "decidedly convinced, that a contribution from the public funds, is less objectionable than assessments in aid, sufficient for the relief of the poor." Yes, less objectionable to *him*, who ought to pay his full share of the poor rates at Manchester, until the poor be sufficiently relieved: but not less objectionable to us of the rest of the country, who maintain our own poor. What! am I, for instance, who pay my full share towards supporting the poor, in this village of Kensington, and also, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the west, in the city of London; am I, who thus pay my share towards the support of the poor in two parishes, to be **TAXED TO HELP KEEP THE POOR AT MANCHESTER?** Yes, I would let this be with all my heart: I would cheerfully give to the poor of Manchester as much as I give to the poor of both these parishes; but, I should know very well that what I sent to Manchester, would be given, not to the poor, but to the lay-payers; that is to say, those who have to pay the poor-rates; and part of what I sent would, of course, be given to this dirty and conceited fellow, TAYLOR, the editor of this lump of dulness called the "Guardian."

The Ministers must see this matter in its true light. They are called upon by these noble-men and gentlemen of Renfrewshire; that is to say, by the land-owners of Renfrewshire, to maintain the poor of that county out of the general taxes of the country. The land-owners of Lan-

cashire make a general call upon them. What impudent ruffians these must be. They call upon the whole of the people of the country to do that which the law commands them to do themselves! Only observe, pray observe the extent and audacity of their iniquity. They derive enormously high rents from the great population which great manufactures have caused to settle upon their land; the great numbers of people which the manufactures have brought upon and round their estates, have raised their rents five, six, or ten fold. They have been amassing wealth, and rolling in luxury, at the same time, in consequence of these enormous rents; and now, at last, when these poor people, out of whose earnings they have grown so rich; when these poor people, obeying the voice of the law, come to them for relief, they bid them go to the national taxes and not to come to their lands, of which taxes these poor people themselves pay a part! Bad as this is, it is not the worst; for, while the land-owners are calling upon the nation in general to relieve the poor, instead of relieving them themselves, as they are bound to do, by law; while they are doing this, they, themselves are causing a great part of the poverty and misery, by their cruel and insulting **TAX UPON BREAD**. What! Lay a tax upon bread, in order to put money into their *own pockets*; and then call upon the nation at large to maintain the poor out of the taxes!

If the Ministers were to lend themselves to the perpetrating of an act of injustice like this, they would deserve the severest punish-

ment that the law has provided for the highest of criminals. It would be nothing short of a bribe to these grasping and merciless men. If they make a grant to the people in Lancashire, they must do the same with regard to Scotland, to Yorkshire, to Warwickshire, to Norfolk, and, above all things, to Ireland. The Editor of the Glasgow Chronicle has the following remarks upon this subject.

At the Meeting of the County of Renfrew, held on Thursday at Paisley, to consider the means of employing the suffering workmen, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. MAXWELL, that in order to avert the pressure of want, the *interposition of Government was necessary*. This judicious measure on the part of so intelligent a county as Renfrew will, we hope, *shake the resolution of Ministers*; and if it be properly followed up by the other manufacturing districts, there is little doubt that a sum commensurate with the exigency will be afforded by Government. Meanwhile we repeat, our advice that the workmen themselves should petition the King, giving a true account of their destitution, and praying for a Government grant.

So! you see, they are very hot upon getting this grant of money! They want the workmen "*themselves, to petition the King*." Ah! Do I, too, want the workmen to petition the King! But not to get the King to cause themselves to be taxed in order to save the pockets of the Landlords. I want them to petition for *Reform of the Parliament!* That is the subject for the workmen to petition upon. Aye! I, too, wish the workmen themselves to "give the King a true account of their destitution." Indeed I do wish that they would give him such an ac-

count; tell him of all the taxes that they have to pay, and of all the Offices, Salaries, Pensions, Sinecures, Grants and glorious jobs for which they have to pay. And I believe, if the working men were to set about such an account, those that set them on to do it, would try to stop their mouths before they had half done.

In conclusion of this article, I must repeat, that I do not believe that the Ministers will enter upon such a course of injustice and of folly, as that of granting relief out of the taxes.

GOOD GOD!

SURELY MY EYES DECEIVE ME!

I take the following from the Morning Chronicle of the second of August. It will make the reader stare, as it has me.

"The Requisition for the Town's Meeting, in Manchester, is already signed by upwards of a hundred highly respectable names. Should the Boroughreeve decline to call the Meeting, other measures will be adopted in convening it. Every sensible man feels that no time can, with safety, be lost in promulgating a knowledge of the state of the district, and making a formal and solemn appeal to Government for relief."

What! a solemn appeal to the Government! Indeed! Can such steps be necessary to a town that has the benignant protection of LAVENDER, the late London thief-taker! Surely they joke! There can be nothing the matter of a town that has a "Boroughreeve and Constables," so vigilant as to have horse, foot, and artillery

ready to interfere with an unarmed man, expected to approach their town, in the midst of an unarmed multitude! Oh! no. Devil is in it, if such a town as this can be in any danger! "Making a formal and solemn appeal to the Government!" For troops, I suppose? For powder and ball and swords and bayonets to "*interfere*" with Cobbett, least his speaking in Manchester should have a **TENDENCY** to produce a breach of the peace! It does not signify talking: *such a place must suffer*: I should be an atheist at once if I could believe that such a place would escape suffering. For the poor and innocent people of Manchester I feel sincere sorrow. I know well that a considerable portion of them suffered in the spirit, if not in the flesh, in the horrible years 1817, 1818, and 1819. But, the place must suffer. Those who participated in, or approved of, the horrid deeds of those years, are now receiving their reward. However, in order to merit a mitigation of their just punishment, let them now come forward. Let them now ask pardon of God and man. Let them join the *Reformers*; for, any thing short of that is totally useless. The Corn Bill is only one thing to be removed. It is, however, a thing of great importance. But, there are the horrible loads of taxation. These loads must be removed, or merchants and traders and manufacturers must all be beggars. They are all now sacrificed to the cormorant rapacity of the *Land-Owners and the Beneficed Clergy*. How blind the Master Manufacturers must have been, not to see and not to have seen where

this must end! But, if they cannot now see that there must be such a reform of the Parliament as would diminish the all-controlling power of this class, they and their families must be beggars. Nothing short of a Reform of the Parliament will save them. A petition coming from them for such a reform, would be instantly followed by similar petitions all over the kingdom. This is the way for them to save themselves. They have now found that their cause and their workmen's cause, is one and the same. They have now found, that if their workmen perish, they must perish too. Thus have they their choice; to rely upon the Reformers for efficient relief, or still to adhere to their old friends, LAVENDER, the late London thief-taker, and Nicholas GRIMSHAW, Mayor of Preston.

NATIONAL DEBT.

DOCTOR TORREN'S.

"England is at present the only country of Europe, except Spain, where plans for violating the *contracts with the national creditor* are proposed by men of any character.—Globe of Tuesday.

ANNA BRODIE.

"The accounts from the distressed districts are actually shocking; and, as is usual in such cases, a corresponding depravation of morals attends the physical evils to which the objects of our sympathy are subjected. Even those who witness the atrocious sufferings, which we can but feebly describe, have their perceptions of right and wrong blunted. *The most respectable periodical works*

none insinuate the propriety of seizing the funds. To this we shall come, if some severe system of retrenchment be not adopted."—*Old Times*.

DOCTOR BLACK.

"Our own opinions on this subject have been too frequently expressed for our readers to be in any doubt respecting them. To reduce the interest of the national debt (or to tax it, which means the same thing), is a course at variance with every principle of justice. But while we condemn this course, we cannot shut our ears to the language openly held respecting it. We verily believe that the Landholders, though they may not be prepared for any thing decisive, are very generally disposed, like the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Renfrewshire, to cheer propositions, *having for object the confiscation of the property of the Fundholders*."—*MORNING CHRONICLE*.

DOCTOR THWAITES.

"The public mind seems ripe for a reduction of the interest of the Debt; though Ministers talk, of course, about National Faith."—*Morning Herald*!

There: that will do, for the present. More another time; but, what a pretty brute that must be, who can think, while he sees this, of leaving money in the funds to children, or to any body else! Such a person must be mad, or an idiot. Any other would never think of doing such a thing. But, how strange it is to hear a sensible fellow, like DOCTOR BLACK, talk about "*confiscating*" the pro-

perty of the fundholders! ANNA BRODIE talks of *seizing* it. To seize, ANNA, is to *take hold of*. And do you think that you could take hold of these funds! How we shall laugh one of these days, at all this talk about confiscating and seizing! There will be no confiscation and no seizure. The things will NOT BE any longer; but those are very-much mistaken, who suppose that the *funds alone* will cease to be. That old impostor and sinecure placeman, ADAM SMITH, having said that the "*English funds would stand as long as the British Government itself*," PAINE said, in answer: "that may be true enough; but that is not saying much; for it is only saying, that the British Government will stand as long as the English Funds; and that it will do, and not one moment longer." And, if PAINE meant the THING with all its *seats* and so forth, he certainly was right. Those who imagine that to reduce the interest of the debt is to be followed or accompanied with no *consequences*, will find themselves greatly deceived.

THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Just published, No. 1., a little work under the above title. I intend it to contain about *six numbers*, at twopence a Number, to be published monthly. I intend it to be the *Companion of the Working Classes*, giving them useful information and advice, adapted to their present difficult situation; and especially I intend it as the means of teaching them how to AVOID SUFFERING FROM HUNGER! I intend clearly to explain to them their *rights* and their *duties*. Applications from the country should be made *without delay*. I shall give one copy of each Number to every working family in Preston, as a mark of my gratitude for their great kindness towards me, and also as a mark of my admiration of their sense and

their public spirit.—The other Numbers will be published on the first of each succeeding month.—The price, to Gentlemen taking a quantity, will be, for one hundred, *twelve shillings*, for five hundred, *fifty-five shillings*, and, for a thousand, *five pounds*.

MR. COBBETT'S
PETITION TO THE KING.

Just published, price one penny, or six shillings a hundred, Mr. COBBETT'S Petition to the King, together with a Preface, and with the two notes written, by Mr. COBBETT, to the Marquess of Conyngham. These documents are printed in this cheap manner, that they may be circulated as widely as possible. I recommend them for the use of all the great towns in the kingdom.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending July 22.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	56	10	Rye	40	6
Barley ..	31	3	Beans ...	46	2
Oats	26	7	Pease ...	46	5

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended July 22.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	33,934	Rye	187
Barley ..	2,652	Beans ...	2,026
Oats ...	11,434	Pease ...	263

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, July 22.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	5,183	for 15,837	7	3	Average,	61	1
Barley..	163	..	250	15	3.....	30	9
Oats..	5,711	..	7,742	18	10.....	27	1
Rye....	7	..	10	16	3.....	30	10
Beans ..	1,679	..	3,938	8	4.....	46	10
Pease ..	288	730	18	2.....	50	9

Friday, July 23.—The supplies of this week are moderate. The weather being fine, and harvest proceeding rapidly, our millers purchased scarcely any Wheat to-day, and prices are rather lower than on Monday last. Barley and Beans are unaltered. Pease are likely to turn out so deficient, that they still look upwards in price. There was a slack

trade to-day for Oats, and prices are hardly so good as on Monday.

Monday, July 31.—There was a moderate supply of all sorts of British Grain last week, but considerable quantities of Foreign Wheat and Oats to go under lock. This morning there is again a short quantity of all descriptions of Corn fresh up. A few samples of New Wheat, Pease, and Oats, have appeared, but all rather small corn. During the last eight days, the weather has been remarkably favourable for harvest operations, with every prospect of a continuance. Wheat has met a very heavy trade, and the prices have declined 2s. to 3s. per quarter from the terms of this day se'nnight.

Barley remains without alteration. Beans obtain the terms of last Monday slowly. Boiling Pease are not so free in sale as last week, but prices are 2s. to 3s. per quarter higher. Grey Pease are much as before. There has been a slack trade for Oats to-day, and prices may be reported the same as this day se'nnight. In Flour, no alteration, but the sale not so free as of late.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	50s. — 55s.
— Seconds	42s. — 46s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 43s.

COAL MARKET, July 28.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

24½ Newcastle ..	11½ 27s. 0d. to 34s. 6d.
18 Sunderland 7½	31s. 0d. — 35s. 0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from July 24 to July 29, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ...	6,358	Tares	438
Barley ..	294	Linseed ..	3,014
Malt....	3,241	Rapeseed .	1,012
Oats	6,458	Brank ..	68
Beans ...	2,280	Mustard ..	—
Flour	6,205	Flax	—
Rye.....	—	Hemp	—
Pease....	892	Seeds ...	15

Foreign.—Wheat, 20,346; and Oats, 19,495 quarters; and Flour 300 barrels.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, July 31.—The accounts from Kent and Sussex generally state their opinion, that the present Duty is rated too high. The show for burr is chiefly at the tops, which look well, and if favourable weather, may produce as much as in 1824; but the Duty is still mentioned at 180,000*l.* to 185,000*l.*

Maidstone, July 27.—Our accounts continue much the same as last week, respecting the appearance of the coming crop of Hops, which many planters are of opinion will be so much at the top of the poles, as to cause the produce to be under the Duty as now laid. However, we do not exactly agree with that report, for if the present fine weather, which seems so favourable, should last the month of August, the old strong grounds will do every thing you can expect, and great things may be done. Duty called about 180,000*l.*

Worcester, July 26.—On Saturday thirty-four pockets were weighed; prices from 7*l.* to 8*l.* The accounts from our plantation lead us to think that the produce will not be so abundant as was expected. It is remarked that the principal blow is at the top of the poles; the plants have not

branched out so much downwards as might have been expected from the strength of the bine. Worcester duty, 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* It is thought the duty of the kingdom is over-rated.

Monday, July 31.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 3,645 firkins of Butter, and 607 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 14,865 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 31.

Per Stone of 3 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	4 6
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 4
Veal	4	6	—	5 0
Pork	4	0	—	4 3
Lamb	4	2	—	5 0

Beasts ...	2,348	Sheep ..	28,350
Calves ...	243	Pigs ...	140

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 3 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal	3	0	—	5 0
Pork,	3	0	—	5 0
Lamb	4	0	—	5 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 3 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	3	—	4 4
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	4	0	—	5 4
Lamb	3	3	—	5 8

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4*lb.* Loaf is stated at 10*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware.....	£5	0	to	7	0
Middlings.....	3	0	—	4	0
Chats.....	2	5	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.					

BOROUGH, per Ton.

Ware.....	£4	10	to	6	10
Middlings.....	2	10	—	3	10
Chats.....	2	0	—	2	10
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 100s.

Straw...36s. to 40s.

Clover. 100s. to 120s.

Whitechapel.--Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...36s. to 42s.

Clover..90s. to 120s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.
Aylesbury	54	62	0	34	36	0	32	34	0	50	52	0	0	0	0
Banbury	48	58	0	36	41	0	34	38	0	48	56	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	51	64	0	30	34	0	23	29	0	50	56	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	50	57	0	32	34	0	26	32	0	50	52	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	56	68	0	32	35	0	28	32	0	46	50	0	50	62	0
Derby.....	60	66	0	34	42	0	28	34	0	54	60	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	49	64	0	31	37	0	30	34	0	52	60	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	50	60	0	27	32	0	26	32	0	48	60	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	58	65	0	34	36	0	29	32	0	28	32	0	0	0	0
Eye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley.....	56	68	0	30	37	0	26	34	0	50	57	0	50	56	0
Horncastle.....	50	55	0	0	0	0	24	28	0	48	50	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	54	63	0	32	36	0	26	35	0	56	60	0	0	0	0
Lewes.....	44	64	0	0	0	0	27	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury.....	48	65	0	33	34	0	28	36	0	50	54	0	0	0	0
Northampton....	50	62	0	30	39	0	30	34	0	50	53	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	58	0	0	30	0	0	29	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0
Reading.....	55	71	0	30	34	0	22	33	0	44	54	0	43	54	0
Stamford.....	48	62	0	36	38	0	26	32	0	47	49	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea.....	78	0	0	36	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	65	0	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	49	65	0	28	35	0	29	34	0	54	60	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	27	33	0	21	27	0	23	28	0	24	27	6	24	27	6
Haddington*	29	34	0	24	28	0	23	28	0	22	26	6	22	26	6

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, July 25.—The after-grass and pasture lands in this district are in a promising state of great improvement, from the refreshing showers of rain during the past week, and such will, no doubt, prove beneficial to the late planted Potatoes. This day's market, although tolerably well attended, was not productive of much business. Oats, which were very scarce, were at a small advance. Wheats, principally of the foreign, and other articles of the trade, were at a small decline in value from the prices of last Tuesday.

Imported into Liverpool from the 18th to 24th July, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 13,331; Oats, 6,079; and Malt, 470 quarters. Flour, 100 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 98 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 144 barrels.

Guildford, July 29.—Wheat, new, for meal, 18*l.* to 18*l.* 10*s.* per load. Barley, 30*s.* to 35*s.* 6*d.*; Oats, 28*s.* to 34*s.*; Beans, 50*s.* to 54*s.*; and Pease, grey, 50*s.* to 56*s.* per quarter.

Norwich, July 29.—The supply of Wheat to day was exceedingly large, much more than equal to the demand. Red sold from 47*s.* to 54*s.*; White to 58*s.* Barley, 32*s.*; but little to sell. Oats, 22*s.* to 27*s.* Beans, 39*s.* to 42*s.* Pease, 40*s.* to 43*s.* per quarter; and Flour, 44*s.* to 45*s.* per sack.

Bristol, July 29.—The supplies of Corn, &c. to the markets here are short. Present prices about as below:—Wheat from 6*s.* to 8*s.*; Barley, 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; Oats, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; Beans, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*; and Malt, 5*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* per bushel, Imperial. Flour, Seconds, 35*s.* to 49*s.* per sack.

Ipswich, July 29.—The commencement of harvest made our market very thin to-day, yet the sale of every thing was very dull and lower. Prices, as follows:—Wheat, 54*s.* to 61*s.*; Barley, 30*s.* to 32*s.*; Beans, 44*s.* to 46*s.*; and Pease, 48*s.* per qr.

Wisbech, July 29.—There was but little doing in the Corn trade here to-day. Wheat, from the promising appearance of the crops, and fine weather, declined from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter. Oats, (of which some new were offered,) and Beans, maintain their prices. Red Wheat, 50*s.* to 54*s.*; White ditto, 54*s.* to 56*s.*; Oats, 24*s.* to 28*s.*; and Beans, 44*s.* to 47*s.* per quarter.

Manchester, July 29.—The favourable weather for securing harvest, which is now become pretty general, and the continued depressed state of trade in this district, have caused an extremely limited business to be done this week, the demand being entirely confined to such as purchase for immediate consumption. To-day we had a slender attendance at the Corn Exchange; and but few of the samples shown were disposed of. Wheat is in more plentiful supply, and heavy sale, at a reduction of 3*d.* per bushel, even for the finest qualities. The increased consumption of Oats, with the unfavourable reports of the new crops, have caused holders to demand an advance of 2*d.* per 45 lbs., but this is very reluctantly complied with. All other articles remain as last week, with the exception of fresh Flour, which is readily disposed of at a trifling improvement in value.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 29.—An advance in price last week, and the very fine weather since, induced the farmers to supply the market very liberally this morning with Wheat, and the millers availed themselves of the circumstance to effect a reduction in the prices, equal to last week's advance, of 2*s.* per quarter. Grinding Barley continues in demand at fully last week's prices. A few samples of New Oats were at market this morning.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, July 29.—We had a short supply of Cattle intended for slaughter this day, and those very inferior in quality; price of the best of them 8s. per stone of 14lbs. sinking offal. The supply of Store Stock was large, and but few of them disposed of. Scots sold from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns, 3s. 6d. We had more Homebreds shown to-day than usual, and but few of them sold at lower prices. Of Sheep and Lambs the supply was liberal, and the sale unusually flat. Shearlings selling from 24s. to 31s.; fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, 12s. to 16s., and one superior lot, nearly fat, to 18s. 6d. Pigs very low, fat ones to 6s. 6d. per stone.—Meat, Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 5d. to 8d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 6d. to 7½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended July 22, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	60	1	29	9	27	5
Essex	58	1	30	9	23	10
Kent	58	9	30	0	27	0
Sussex	55	8	34	0	27	3
Suffolk	54	1	30	10	27	6
Cambridgeshire	54	10	0	0	24	0
Norfolk	53	5	27	10	23	8
Lincolnshire	56	1	26	2	25	3
Yorkshire	55	7	32	7	24	6
Durham	60	2	0	0	28	6
Northumberland	56	10	32	5	26	9
Cumberland	66	1	34	3	31	8
Westmoreland	69	4	40	0	33	10
Lancashire	64	9	0	0	28	6
Cheshire	61	4	0	0	27	4
Gloucestershire	59	11	37	0	32	2
Somersetshire	59	1	34	0	25	6
Monmouthshire	60	9	36	0	29	10
Devonshire	59	10	29	4	25	6
Cornwall	63	3	32	7	27	5
Dorsetshire	54	9	29	9	25	6
Hampshire	55	9	29	3	0	0
North Wales	65	10	41	10	23	4
South Wales	59	10	31	4	25	6

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.